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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/531,656	SCHULZ ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Dennis G. Bonshock	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 April 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4-15-2005</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement filed 4-15-2005 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each cited foreign patent document; each non-patent literature publication or that portion which caused it to be listed; and all other information or that portion which caused it to be listed. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 recites the limitation "the at least one graphical object" in lines 7-8.

There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Specifically the claims are directed toward computer readable code on a computer readable medium, where the medium is defined in the specification to possibly consist of transmission medium such as coax cable, fiber optic cable, etc. (see page 9, lines 3-6).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Elsbree et al., Patent Number: 7,017,116, hereinafter Elsbree and Lindstrom-Tamer, Publication Number: 2002/0124706, hereinafter L-T.

With regard to claim 1, which teaches a system for providing a graphical human-machine interface for a machine having controllable parts, Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 26-38 and figure 8, graphical human-machine interface process control software. With regard to claim 1, which further teaches the system comprising: a) computer readable code on a computer readable medium for receiving information about at least one controllable part of the machine from a machine control device in communication with the machine; Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 5-19 and lines 47-

54, receiving information from the control computers providing for monitoring and control of the sensed device (see column 7, lines 40-49). With regard to claim 1, which further teaches b) computer readable code on a computer readable medium for triggering a change in at least one assigned property of the at least one graphical object corresponding to the at least one controllable part of the machine; Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 47-54 and column 15, line 65 through column 16, lines 7, interfacing with the process via inputs that trigger a change in a parameter of the process. With regard to claim 1, which further teaches c) computer readable code on a computer readable medium for rendering and displaying the at least one graphical object following the change in the at least one assigned property, wherein the at least one rendered and displayed graphical object is a scalable vector graphic (SVG) object, Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 5-19 and lines 47-54 and column 16, lines 18-24, monitoring data changed by the user.

Elsbree teaches displaying a graphic object uniformly on different systems with different operating systems (OS) (see column 2, lines 1-7 and column 8, lines 27-37), however, doesn't specifically teach the displayed graphical object via a scalable vector graphic (SVG). L-T teaches a system for data uniformly readable on diverse systems independent of the resolution (see paragraphs 2 and 4), similar to that of Elsbree, but further teaches using a SVG to maintain resolution independence on diverse systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Elsbree and L-T before him at the time the invention was made to modify the remote machine monitoring system of Elsbree to include the use of SVG, as did L-T. One

would have been motivated to make such a combination because SVG provides for resolution / hardware independent uniform display on diverse system, as is used in Elsbree.

With regard to claim 2, which teaches the computer readable code of a), b), and c) is configured be executed by a computer in communication with the machine control device via wide area network, Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 5-19 and column 11, lines 16-37, communicating with the control computers via a network connected to Internet Explorer.

With regard to claim 3, which teaches the wide area network is the Internet; Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 5-19 and column 11, lines 16-37, communicating with the control computers via the Internet.

With regard to claim 4, which teaches wherein information received from the machine control device comprises selected from the group consisting of: status information, property information, configuration information, error information, alarm information, user information, and combinations thereof, Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 47-54 and lines 4-19, control computers transmitting monitoring and controlling information to the remote portable computers including alarm conditions, system statistics, and allowing for control.

With regard to claim 5, which teaches wherein the machine control device is selected from the group consisting of: PLC, PCLC, computer with control software, and combinations thereof, Elsbree teaches, in column 7, lines 49-51 and column 6, lines 61-65, control hardware, including PLC, and control software.

With regard to claim 6, which teaches wherein the at least one graphic object rendered and displayed is viewable with a web browser, Elsbree teaches, in column 11, lines 25-33, graphics being renderable in a browser.

With regard to claim 7, which teaches wherein the at least one graphic object rendered and displayed is a representation of a physical control for the machine, Elsbree teaches, in column 15, line 47 through column 16, line 7, graphics representing physical controls.

With regard to claim 8, which teaches wherein the at least one graphic object rendered and displayed is a representation of a part of the machine, Elsbree teaches, in column 15, line 47 through column 16, line 7, graphics representing parts of a machine.

With regard to claim 9, which teaches wherein the at least one graphic object rendered and displayed is capable of being displayed at the same size on displays of different resolutions, Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 33-35, displaying a uniform display on systems of different resolutions.

With regard to claim 10, which teaches wherein at the least one assigned property of at least one graphical object is stored in a style sheet, L-T further teaches, the uniform readability of data on diverse systems by using XSL (style sheets). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Elsbree and L-T before him at the time the invention was made to modify the remote machine monitoring system of Elsbree to include the use of XSL, as did L-T. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because XSL provides for resolution / hardware independent uniform display on diverse system, as is used in Elsbree.

With regard to claim 11, which teaches wherein style sheet is selected from the group consisting of CSS, XSL, and combinations thereof, L-T further teaches, the uniform readability of data on diverse systems by using XSL. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Elsbree and L-T before him at the time the invention was made to modify the remote machine monitoring system of Elsbree to include the use of XSL, as did L-T. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because XSL provides for resolution / hardware independent uniform display on diverse system, as is used in Elsbree.

With regard to claim 12, which teaches wherein the computer readable code on a computer readable medium in at least one of a), b) and c) is a compiled software component, Elsbree teaches, in column 6, lines 61 through column 7, line 1 and in column 8, lines 4-19, computer code is compiled on control systems before being transmitted to portable devices.

With regard to claim 13, which teaches wherein the computer readable code on a computer readable medium in at least one of a), b), and c) comprises functionality that is callable from and executable on a plurality of operating systems, Elsbree teaches, in column 2, lines 1-24, the user interface being useable on different operating systems.

With regard to claim 14, which teaches wherein the computer readable code on a computer readable medium in at least one of a), b) and c) is scriptable, L-T further teaches, the uniform readability of data on diverse systems by using scripting language such as Java. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Elsbree and L-T before him at the time the invention was made to modify

the remote machine monitoring system of Elsbree to include the use of scripting language such as Java, as did L-T. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because scripting languages provide for resolution / hardware independent uniform display on diverse system, as is used in Elsbree.

With regard to claim 15, which teaches wherein the computer readable code on a computer readable medium in at least one of a), b) and c) comprises at least one Java Bean component, Elsbree teaches, in column 11, lines 21-25, use of ActiveX controls which are windows based equivalents for JavaBeans (see attached Microsoft Computer Dictionary, page 294). L-T teaches, in paragraph 34, the use of Java for providing the remote displays. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Elsbree and L-T before him at the time the invention was made to modify controls programmed using ActiveX, in Elsbree to use JavaBeans, used in the Java language, as used in L-T. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because JavaBeans are executable on multiple platforms providing for resolution / hardware independent uniform display on diverse system.

With regard to claim 16, which teaches further comprising: d) computer readable code on a computer readable medium for receiving a user input associated with a displayed graphical object corresponding to the at least one controllable part of the machine; Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 47-54, user input controls associated with the process control of the machine. With regard to claim 16, which further teaches e) computer readable code on a computer readable medium for triggering a change in at least one assigned property of the associated graphical object in response to user input;

Elsbree teaches, in column 16, lines 2-7, a user changes a process control parameter via the controls. With regard to claim 16, which further teaches f) computer readable code on a computer readable medium for rendering and displaying the associated graphical object following the change in at least one assigned property in response to use input; Elsbree teaches, in column 16, lines 18-24, the updated data is transmitted back to the user on the remote portable device for display. With regard to claim 16, which further teaches g) computer readable code on a computer readable medium for sending data to the machine control device, the data representing an instruction to perform an associated machine function, Elsbree teaches, in column 16, lines 7-18, transmitting the control data from the user to the control system to implement the user specified corrective action.

With regard to claim 17, which teaches system for providing a plurality of graphical human-machine interfaces for a machine having a plurality of controllable parts the system comprising: a machine control device in communication with the machine; Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 26-38 and figure 8, graphical human-machine interface process control software provided on different devices for the control of multiple parts of a machine. With regard to claim 17, which further teaches a first computer in communication with the machine control device via a local area network, the first computer comprising computer readable code for receiving information about at least one controllable part of a machine, the information comprising rendered graphical objects; Elsbree teaches, in column 7, lines 40-49 and column 8, lines 4-19, a first computer (control computer 10) located on a network that receives information

locally regarding the monitoring and controlling of a machine via sensor s attached to the machine. With regard to claim 17, which further teaches a second computer in communication with the machine control device via a wide area network, Elsbree teaches, column 8, lines 4-19, a second computer (portable computing device 250,260) located across a network in communication with the machine control device. With regard to claim 17, which further teaches the second computer comprising: computer readable code for receiving information about at least one controllable part of the machine from the machine control device, Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 5-19 and lines 47-54, receiving information form the control computers providing for monitoring and control of the sensed device (see column 7, lines 40-49). With regard to claim 17, which further teaches computer readable code for triggering a change m at least one assigned property of the at least one graphical object corresponding to the at least one controllable part of the machine, Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 47-54 and column 15, line 65 through column 16, lines 7, interfacing with the process via inputs that trigger a change in a parameter of the process. With regard to claim 17, which further teaches computer readable code for rendering and displaying the at least one graphical object following the change in the at least one assigned property, wherein the at least one rendered and displayed graphical object is a scalable vector graphic (SVG) object, Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 5-19 and lines 47-54 and column 16, lines 18-24, monitoring data changed by the user.

Elsbree teaches displaying a graphic object uniformly on different systems with different operating systems (OS) (see column 2, lines 1-7 and column 8, lines 27-37),

however, doesn't specifically teach the displayed graphical object via a scalable vector graphic (SVG). L-T teaches a system for data uniformly readable on diverse systems independent of the resolution (see paragraphs 2 and 4), similar to that of Elsbree, but further teaches using a SVG to maintain resolution independence on diverse systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Elsbree and L-T before him at the time the invention was made to modify the remote machine monitoring system of Elsbree to include the use of SVG, as did L-T. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because SVG provides for resolution / hardware independent uniform display on diverse system, as is used in Elsbree.

With regard to claim 18, which teaches a system for providing a graphical human-machine interface for a machine having controllable parts, Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 26-38 and figure 8, graphical human-machine interface process control software provided on different devices for the control of multiple parts of a machine. With regard to claim 18, which further teaches the system comprising: at least one software component for execution by a computer in communication with a machine control device via a wide area network, the machine control device being in communication with the machine, Elsbree teaches, column 8, lines 4-19, a computer software on portable computing device (250,260) located across a network in communication with the machine control device. With regard to claim 18, which further teaches the at least one software component configured for receiving information about at least one controllable part of the machine from the machine control device; Elsbree

teaches, in column 8, lines 5-19 and lines 47-54, receiving information from the control computers providing for monitoring and control of the sensed device (see column 7, lines 40-49). With regard to claim 18, which further teaches at least one software component for execution by a computer in communication with the machine control device via a wide area network for triggering a change in at least one assigned property of the at least one graphical object corresponding to the at least one controllable part of the machine; Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 47-54 and column 15, line 65 through column 16, lines 7, interfacing with the process via inputs that trigger a change in a parameter of the process. With regard to claim 18, which further teaches at least one software component for execution by a computer in communication with the machine control device via a wide area network for rendering and displaying the at least one graphical object following the change in the at least one assigned property, wherein the at least one rendered and displayed graphical object is a scalable vector graphic (SVG) object; Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 5-19 and lines 47-54 and column 16, lines 18-24, monitoring data changed by the user. With regard to claim 18, which further teaches at least one software component for execution by a computer in communication with the machine control device via a wide area network for receiving a user input associated with a displayed graphical object corresponding to at least one controllable part of the machine; Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 47-54, user input controls associated with the process control of the machine. With regard to claim 18, which further teaches at least one software component for execution by a computer in communication with the machine control device via a wide area network for triggering a

change in the at least one assigned property of the associated graphical object with which the user input is associated; Elsbree teaches, in column 16, lines 2-7, a user changes a process control parameter via the controls. With regard to claim 18, which further teaches at least one software component for execution by a computer in communication with the machine control device via a wide area network for rendering and displaying the associated graphical object with which the user input is associated following the change in the at least one assigned property; Elsbree teaches, in column 16, lines 18-24, the updated data is transmitted back to the user on the remote portable device for display. With regard to claim 18, which further teaches at least one software component for execution by a computer in communication with the machine control device via a wide area network for sending data to the machine control device, the data representing an instruction to perform an associated machine function; Elsbree teaches, in column 16, lines 7-18, transmitting the control data from the user to the control system to implement the user specified corrective action.

Elsbree teaches displaying a graphic object uniformly on different systems with different operating systems (OS) (see column 2, lines 1-7 and column 8, lines 27-37), however, doesn't specifically teach the displayed graphical object via a scalable vector graphic (SVG). L-T teaches a system for data uniformly readable on diverse systems independent of the resolution (see paragraphs 2 and 4), similar to that of Elsbree, but further teaches using a SVG to maintain resolution independence on diverse systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Elsbree and L-T before him at the time the invention was made to modify the remote

machine monitoring system of Elsbree to include the use of SVG, as did L-T. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because SVG provides for resolution / hardware independent uniform display on diverse system, as is used in Elsbree.

With regard to claim 19, which teaches a method for providing a graphical human-machine interface for a machine having a plurality of controllable parts, Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 26-38 and figure 8, graphical human-machine interface process control software provided on different devices for the control of multiple parts of a machine. With regard to claim 19, which further teaches the method comprising the steps of: receiving information about at least one controllable part of the machine from a machine control device in communication with the machine; Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 5-19 and lines 47-54, receiving information from the control computers providing for monitoring and control of the sensed device (see column 7, lines 40-49). With regard to claim 19, which further teaches triggering a change in at least one assigned property of the at least one graphical object corresponding to the at least one controllable part of the machine; Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 47-54 and column 15, line 65 through column 16, lines 7, interfacing with the process via inputs that trigger a change in a parameter of the process. With regard to claim 19, which further teaches rendering and displaying the at least one graphical object following the change in the at least one assigned property, wherein the at least one j, rendered and displayed graphical object is a scalable vector graphic (SVG) object, Elsbree teaches, in column

8, lines 5-19 and lines 47-54 and column 16, lines 18-24, monitoring data changed by the user.

Elsbree teaches displaying a graphic object uniformly on different systems with different operating systems (OS) (see column 2, lines 1-7 and column 8, lines 27-37), however, doesn't specifically teach the displayed graphical object via a scalable vector graphic (SVG). L-T teaches a system for data uniformly readable on diverse systems independent of the resolution (see paragraphs 2 and 4), similar to that of Elsbree, but further teaches using a SVG to maintain resolution independence on diverse systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Elsbree and L-T before him at the time the invention was made to modify the remote machine monitoring system of Elsbree to include the use of SVG, as did L-T. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because SVG provides for resolution / hardware independent uniform display on diverse system, as is used in Elsbree.

With regard to claim 20, which teaches wherein the steps of receiving, triggering, and rendering are each performed at a computer configured to receive information from the machine control device via wide area network, Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 5-19 and column 11, lines 16-37, communicating with the control computers via a network connected to Internet Explorer.

With regard to claim 21, which teaches further comprising the steps of: receiving a user input associated with a displayed graphical object corresponding to the at least one controllable part of the machine; Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 47-54, user

input controls associated with the process control of the machine. With regard to claim 21, which further teaches triggering a change in at least one assigned property of the associated graphical object in response to user input; Elsbree teaches, in column 16, lines 2-7, a user changes a process control parameter via the controls. With regard to claim 21, which further teaches rendering and displaying the associated graphical object following the change in at least one assigned property in response to the user input; Elsbree teaches, in column 16, lines 18-24, the updated data is transmitted back to the user on the remote portable device for display. With regard to claim 21, which further teaches sending data to the machine control device, the data representing an instruction to perform an associated machine function, Elsbree teaches, in column 16, lines 7-18; transmitting the control data from the user to the control system to implement the user specified corrective action.

With regard to claim 22, which teaches method for providing a plurality of graphical human-machine machine interfaces for a machine having a plurality of controllable parts, Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 26-38 and figure 8, graphical human-machine interface process control software provided on different devices for the control of multiple parts of a machine. With regard to claim 22, which further teaches the method comprising the steps of: sending from a machine control device in communication with the machine to a first computer via a local area network information about at least one controllable part of the machine, the information comprising rendered graphical objects; Elsbree teaches, in column 7, lines 40-49 and column 8, lines 4-19, a first computer (control computer 10) located on a network that receives information

locally regarding the monitoring and controlling of a machine via sensor s attached to the machine. With regard to claim 22, which further teaches sending from the machine control device in communication with the machine to a second computer via a wide area network information about at least one controllable part of the machine, the information consisting of non- rendered graphics information; Elsbree teaches, column 8, lines 4-19, a second computer (portable computing device 250,260) located across a network in communication with the machine control device. With regard to claim 22, which further teaches displaying the received rendered graphical objects at the first computer; Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 5-19 and lines 47-54, receiving and displaying information from the control computers providing for monitoring and control of the sensed device (see column 7, lines 40-49). With regard to claim 22, which further teaches triggering at the second computer a change in at least one assigned property of at least one graphical object corresponding to the at least one controllable part of the machine about which information was received; Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 47-54 and column 15, line 65 through column 16, lines 7, interfacing with the process via inputs that trigger a change in a parameter of the process. With regard to claim 22, which further teaches rendering and displaying at the second computer the at least one graphical object following the change in the at least one assigned property, wherein the at least one rendered and displayed graphical object is a scalable vector graphic (SVG) object, Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 5-19 and lines 47-54 and column 16, lines 18-24, monitoring data changed by the user.

Elsbree teaches displaying a graphic object uniformly on different systems with different operating systems (OS) (see column 2, lines 1-7 and column 8, lines 27-37), however, doesn't specifically teach the displayed graphical object via a scalable vector graphic (SVG). L-T teaches a system for data uniformly readable on diverse systems independent of the resolution (see paragraphs 2 and 4), similar to that of Elsbree, but further teaches using a SVG to maintain resolution independence on diverse systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Elsbree and L-T before him at the time the invention was made to modify the remote machine monitoring system of Elsbree to include the use of SVG, as did L-T. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because SVG provides for resolution / hardware independent uniform display on diverse system, as is used in Elsbree.

With regard to claim 23, which teaches wherein the wide area network is the Internet, Elsbree teaches, in column 8, lines 5-19 and column 11, lines 16-37, communicating with the control computers via the Internet.

With regard to claim 24, which teaches wherein the graphical objects displayed at the first computer are GDI+ graphical objects, Elsbree teaches, in column 7, lines 8-13, the operating system displaying the first system is being a Windows based operating system, which is known to use GDI for display of images in a consistent style (see attached Microsoft Computer Dictionary, page 233), where resolution / hardware independent uniform display on diverse system, is a primary concern of Elsbree.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach systems for remote monitoring and control of a machine.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dennis G. Bonshock whose telephone number is (571) 272-4047. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 6:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Art Unit: 2173

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



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dgb